

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 45.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 399.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of Col. J. M. ISAAC. His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Isaac or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish to distinctly understand that persons waiting in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationery, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner opposite the court house; where they will always find, their's to serve.

ASTON.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety; and abundance of Cheese, Nuts, Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and soothe the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business.

mar 26 1857

Wanted.

\$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationery, drugs and medicines, at mar 5

ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at

ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—

January Term, 1857.

Rachel Wakefield,

vs.

Thomas Alexander and Wife, and others, Heirs at Law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. N. Wakefield, James A. Wakefield, and A. Brown and wife Mary, heirs at law of Wm. Wakefield, deceased, are non-residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, W. S. Sudderth, Clerk of said Court. W. S. SUDDERTH, C. C. C.

April 6, 1857. Printer's fee \$6.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed.

E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY

GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BON-

NETS, BOOTS, SHOES,

CROCKERY, HARD-

WARE, DRUGS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps,

Boots & Shoes, Hardware,

Crockery, Saddlery,

Drugs, Dye

Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock consists almost entirely of articles arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS

for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY

MADE CLOTHING, just received, and

for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots

and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for

sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods

can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire

Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of L. CHAPMAN in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of this Institution are happy in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of R. Don Wilson, A. M., as President; and R. Wm. C. Bowman, as Assistant.

The session will commence on Monday the 6th of April.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres.

J. B. WOODFIN, Sec.

Burnsville, April 2, 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slightly by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner,

No. 1 Aston's Block.

Feb. 5, 1857.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at

ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at

ASTON'S.

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickled

Oysters, just received at

ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair,

N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.

J. R. Williams, do.

T. H. Selby, do.

C. W. D. Hutchings, do.

Kemp P. Battle, do.

George Little, do.

James M. Towles, do.

James E. Hoyt, Washington.

Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.

Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.

John M. Jones, Edenton.

W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.

F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.

J. W. Harrell, Mufreesboro.

H. B. Williams, Charlotte.

George A. Smith, Milton.

O. F. Long, Hillsboro.

Joseph White, Anson county.

Josh. Boner, Salem.

A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.

H. D. Turner, Vice President.

John H. Bryan, Attorney.

Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, ex officio.

John R. Williams, } Executive Committee

C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to \$4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,

Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,

James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,

Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,

H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,

Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle,

Charles B. Root,

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.

William D. Haywood, Vice President.

R. H. Battle, Secretary.

William H. Jones, Treasurer.

H. W. Husted, Attorney.

Charles E. Johnson, M. D. Medical

William H. McKee, M. D. Board of

Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. Consultation.

Q. Busbee, } Executive Com-

W. H. McKee, } mittee.

Charles B. Root, } mittee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

Have you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at

ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS

FOR

1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH,

LEICESTER CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 19, 1857.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited. It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have the most comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Guildford Superior Court.

Last week our Superior Court was in session, his Honor Romulus M. Saunders presiding. But little was done on the civil docket—only one day. Tuesday, being devoted to civil auditors. The balance of the week from Wednesday morning until after dark on Friday evening, was occupied in the trial of Romulus S. Chipman, charged with the murder of Martha Pinnix, a young girl about twenty years old, who was found dead on the 20th of last October, shot through the head, and with her throat cut. Great feeling and excitement prevailed at the time of the murder, and the large number of people who crowded the Court House during the three days of the trial, made it evident, that the matter had created a deep interest in the community.

The prisoner seemed very calm and collected during the whole trial, and not a muscle of his face seemed to move during any part of the testimony, though a part of the dress of the deceased was exhibited on the trial, dyed with her blood. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ruffin, the Solicitor, and J. R. McLean, Esq. Messrs. Gilmer and James T. Morehead, appeared as counsel for the prisoner; both the prosecution and defence was conducted with marked ability.

The evidence was entirely circumstantial, consisting of a great number of circumstances so linked together, that the mind was irresistibly brought to the conclusion that the prisoner did the murderous deed. It was shown that the deceased had lived at the house of the prisoner's father; had left about six months before she was killed, and a post mortem examination made it evident that the deceased was about six months gone with child. It was also shown that about two weeks before the murder, the prisoner received a letter from the deceased, which irritated him and distressed him very much—that he told his room mate, that if the contents of that letter were true, and he feared they were, he should have to leave the State, as it would disgrace him. On the day before the murder, he was at the house of the deceased, riding a horse of Dr. Gardner's, the tracks of this horse, as was ascertained from the shoes on examination, were found close by the spot of the murder. At one o'clock, the prisoner left home with a shot gun, objected to any person going with him, and when last seen, was going in the direction of the fatal spot. He returned at four o'clock, when first seen, was walking very fast, and was completely exhausted. In answer to where he had been, he said that he had been running around a tree, trying to shoot a squirrel, and that he had spent most of the evening at Mr. Reece's. It was then shown that he had been at Mr. Reece's but ten minutes, about one o'clock. Tracks were found near the dead body, and along the route from Reece's to the body, which, when measured, corresponded with the boots of the prisoner.

The above are the leading circumstances in the case; many others were proved, unimportant in themselves, but when taken in connection with other facts, told with great power against the prisoner. The prisoner attempted to show the deceased was a girl of bad character; but in this he entirely failed. Some bruises and scratches were found upon the person of the deceased; and an attempt was made to lead the jury to infer that some one had violated her, and then murdered her to conceal his crime, and if such was the fact, that of course the prisoner was not guilty, as no one alleged that he had any necessity to resort to violence of that kind.

The argument of counsel occupied nearly all Friday. His Honor gave a very clear and able charge. The jury retired about 8 o'clock at night, and about 9, returned with a verdict of guilty.

On Saturday sentence of death was pronounced against the prisoner; from the judgment of the Court he prayed an appeal.

Greensboro Patriot.

A member of Congress from Pennsylvania died recently from the National Hotel madly, and a post mortem examination exhibited extensive abrasion of the mucous, or lining coat of the stomach, and the entire destruction of the membrane, both at the Cardiac and Pyloric orifices, with a general loss of tone, or disorganization of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.

The physicians agree that it is the result of poison.

Major Plimney, editor of the Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot, was a sufferer from the sickness brought on at the National Hotel during inauguration week; and he declares that "this was one of the most malicious attempts at wholesale poisoning which has ever been recorded in history. Who instigated the foul plot we may never know, but the design undoubtedly was to poison Mr. Buchanan, no matter who else might be sacrificed."

It was but the other day that Mr. Buchanan experienced another attack of the disease.—We agree with our Washington contemporaries that there is a mystery about the origin of this matter that is far from being cleared up by any investigation that has yet been made. A mystery that should be explained, if possible, especially as the most contradictory stories are in circulation upon the subject. According to a contemporary, at least seven hundred persons have been affected, and about thirty deaths have taken place. The almost universal opinion is, that the real source of the malady was poison; but of what nature, how administered, or whether by accident or design, has not yet been ascertained. Ever and anon, some new victim is added to the list; and the periodical return of the disease constitutes another fearful feature.

Wilmington Herald.

Revival in Raleigh.

A very gracious revival of religion is now progressing in the Methodist Church of this city. Besides the usual Sabbath services, meetings have been held every evening since last Wednesday. Up to last night, (Monday), thirty-two persons had professed faith in Christ; and there were forty penitents, still seeking the pearl of great price. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Wheeler, has been assisted part of the time by Brethren Burton, Gray and Andrews. The congregations are large, the interest is increasing, and it is hoped that the good work will continue unabated until multitudes shall be brought to Christ.

The revival also continues in the Baptist Church; and there are tokens of coming good in the Presbyterian Church. We bespeak the prayers of Christians for the progress of this glorious work of God.

N. C. Advocate.

THE NEWS.



THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 11, 1857.

Wonderful Discovery!

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, writing from this place, in reference to the Congressional canvass, says, among other equally silly things, that Mr. Clingman meets with a very cool reception from the people! How, where, and when, we might ask, has this coolness been manifested? According to the intimations of this sagacious gentleman, Mr. Clingman is to be badly beaten, this time. We will give a leather medal to the individual who can point to the time in Mr. Clingman's political history when precisely similar predictions were not boastfully made by the writer of the communication in question, and others of his ilk. He is always to be, yet never is, beaten.

Such sickly efforts to get up a little enthusiasm among Mr. Clingman's opponents, will prove a woful abortion. Take two or three dozen gentlemen out of the District, and we verily believe the entire remainder of even the late Know Nothing organization would gladly see him returned to Congress. They have the most unbounded confidence in the man, and feel that they can safely commit their interests to his keeping.

The Register's correspondent urges his "American and Whig friends in other portions of the State" not to "be in the least discouraged at the apparent apathy pervading" the aforesaid American and Whig "ranks in this District." "The calm," he proceeds to inform us, "is only portentous of a political storm that will soon burst upon our people." O my! A comet and a storm both in one summer! Enough to unnerve the stoutest heart! We may safely conclude, for our unsafety we suppose, that if the comet don't burn us up, the storm will sweep us away.—Delectable alternative! Happy people! A good time coming! But we are obstinate, and despite these fearful predictions shall continue to believe that the comet will leave us unharmed, and that the "storm" will prove to be only a tempest in a tea-pot!

The good people of this District are pretty well acquainted with these patent periodical "storms," gotten up by our wily opponents, with the hope that in the dust and confusion they raise, something may "turn up" to their advantage. We had a "storm" in the last canvass, got up for a purpose. Who fared worst in that tempest, the authors of it or the Democracy, the record shows. Let them try it again, and we shall probably see what we shall see.

It must strike the reflecting mind as evidence of a lamentable want of principle when a party has to stoop to such means to attain success. The Democratic party does not rely upon "storms," tempests, and prejudice for its success. It appeals only to the dispassionate reason and enlightened patriotism of the people. When these fail to sustain its principles they will go by the board.

Backing Down.

Mr. Wm. J. Wilson requests the Herald of Truth to say that he withdraws from the canvass for Congress, in view of the call which has been made for a Convention to nominate a candidate.

The Democracy of the Knoxville Congressional District have nominated Col. Wayne W. Wallace, of Knox county, as their candidate. Col. W. is an able man, and will prove a hard nag to beat.

The Philadelphia municipal elections, on the 5th inst., resulted in the triumph of the Democratic candidates for Commissioner, and a majority of the Councilmen.

The Deseret (Utah) News ridicules the idea of the general government sending officers out there to rule them.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The time for the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, has been postponed from the 5th of June, as heretofore published, to Friday the 12th of June.

"THE OLD RASCAL."—It was interesting, saith our friend of the Prairie News, to hear a zealous Know Nothing cursing old Buck the other day. Reason: his having decided that he won't have a Government organ.—"Confound the old rascal," said he, "he hasn't done anything yet that I can find fault with, and if he keeps on this way, I shall get to liking him before I know it."

Thomas F. Jones, a well known lawyer of Elizabeth city, N. C., died last week.

Death of a Good Man.

Mr. J. G. Miller died at his residence two miles west of this place, on Sunday morning last, after a week's illness of pleurisy. His age was about 52 years. He had been for the greater part of his life a citizen of this county, and in all his relations to the world was truly a pattern of excellence—just such a character as stands out in bold relief among men, as if to convince the world that heavenly excellence may dwell even with frail mortality. We have for many years known him as intimately, perhaps, as any one, and a better man, in the full and unrestricted meaning of the word, we never knew, and never expect to know. He had been an Exhorter in the Methodist church for many years, and well did he fill his mission, literally going about doing good, laboring with an ardor and devotion which no opposition could damp, or unpropitious circumstance for a moment abate. The hospitalities of his house, and the kindly sympathies of his large heart, were freely bestowed upon all.

His sufferings were intense, but not a murmur escaped him. He was more than willing to depart and enter into rest. With calmness, and even joy, he awaited the moment that should bring the termination of his sufferings and the beginning of a peace which should have no end.

In standing by the bed side of such a man, one is forced to say, "let me die the death of the righteous." Peace to the ashes and eternal blessings upon the memory of this good man. Hundreds throughout this section of country will weep when they hear that GEORGE MILLER is dead! May Heaven bless and comfort his afflicted family.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are past away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Chapel Hill.

The Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday the 25th instant. Commencement on Thursday the 4th of June. The Committee of visitation for 1857, consists of Governor Thomas Bragg, Hon. D. L. Swain, Thos. S. Ashe, W. W. Avery, D. M. Barringer, W. A. Blount, Charles Chalmers, G. F. Davidson, R. Dillard, Wm. Eaton, Jr., B. S. Gaither, S. Graves, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, F. J. Hill, W. W. Holden, Jas. Mebane, B. F. Moore, F. Nash, David S. Reid, Thos. Settle, W. H. Washington, N. L. Williams, J. C. Williams.

Mr. M. M. Brown, has become associated with Rev. James Blythe in the editorial conduct of the Carolina Baptist.

GOOD NEWS FOR THOSE WHO IMBIBE.—The Legislature of Ohio has just passed an act making it a penal offence to use strychnine in the manufacture of liquors.

AFFLICTING.—A runaway wife is called upon through the papers by her afflicted lord to return to his "bed and board," after the following heart touching style:

"Jane—your absence will ruin all. Think of your husband—your parents—your children. Return—return—all may be well—happy. At any rate, enclose the key of the cupboard where the whisky is."

A FAST CRY.—Chicago, Illinois, is a fast place. The following picture of Sunday life in that modern Sodoma, is furnished by the "Chicago Times":

"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have 56 churches open during the forenoon and evening, but at the same time there are no less than 80 ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'festivities,' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivaling Ellsler in their graceful evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances."

THE MORMONS.—A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the Mormons in Utah at 100,000 persons, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, who immediately communicate the acts of the Government and the sentiments of the community to the leaders at Salt Lake. He represents them as being opposed to the Federal Government, and insists upon the necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. The writer seems to be somewhat imaginative or suspicious, for he insinuates that the secret vigilante organization in California has something to do with this Utah hostility to the Union; their secret passwords, emblems, &c., were all prominent signs of Mormonism, and nobody knew the object of the vigilant organization but those who recognized Brigham Young as their prophet, priest and king.

Capt. William Young, highly esteemed as a man and valued as a citizen, died at his residence on Homony Creek, in this county, last week, of Chronic Diarrhea.

Another Star in the Crown of Royalty! Queen Victoria has another baby! It is a "gal." Let us give thanks.

Ex-Senator Foot, who has been for some time associated with the know nothings in California, has withdrawn from that organization and returned to the democratic party—so say the San Francisco papers.

"Manifest Destiny" Defined.

On the return of the late Attorney General of the United States, Hon. Caleb Cushing, to his home at Newburyport, Massachusetts, he was honored with a public reception. On that occasion Mr. C. made a most eloquent speech, wherein he alluded in glowing terms to the future of our country. He takes the right view of what is now generally termed "manifest destiny." With him, as with us, there is grandeur, and dignity in the proper conception of the idea. It is Anglo-Americanism achieving its triumphs, and pressing on in the fulfillment of its mission. As Mr. C. forcibly expresses it:

It is oppression seeking to be freedom. It is want demanding to be want no longer. It is the strong man without art and without room, and determined to have them, or at least to die gallantly in the struggle for them. It is the irrepressible expansion of over-compressed human energies. It is the exodus of the nations. It is the outpouring of the too full blood of the old world into the all capacious veins of the new world. It is the foundations in America of Republican empires to outcount in numbers and outvie in strength the parent States of Europe. I say that is the work appointed of God for us to do, with the blessing of God upon us, that work we will do. If rivers run across our path, we will bridge them; if mountains rise up to stop us, we will tunnel them; if deserts appear we will reclaim and cultivate them; if oceans intervene, we will navigate them, to which last end, so long as there's an oak left on earth, gallant ships shall continue to be launched into the waters of this our Merimae. No material obstacle can arrest our progress. We woo this fair nature which lies before us, and we woo it as its conqueror, like the vikings of the old time winning their brides of the sea in open combat. I say this in the same confidence of conviction as one who, seeing the sun set forth from the portals of the East, may speak of its onward course to the West. For time was when the United States were but weak little colonies of England, scattered along the seashore. Then they overflowed the Alleghenies into the valley of the Mississippi. Next they absorbed the vast domain of France from Lake Superior all around to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to Oregon. Next they possessed themselves of the two Floridas, and then of Texas. And finally they have marched on through New Mexico into remote California. But in our conquest of nature with our stalwart arms, and with our dauntless hearts to back them, it happens that men, nations, races, may, must, will, perish before us. That is inevitable. There can be no change for the better save at the expense of that which is—one generation gives place to another. Out of decay springs fresh life. The tribes of Indians who hunted over the land, without occupying it, retire before us like the hunted deer and the buffalo themselves—deeper and deeper into the innermost recesses of the Continent. And the Hispano-Mexicans, wasting away by apparent incapacity of self-government, are suffering one province after another of theirs to relapse into pristine desolation, and thus become prepared to receive the people and the laws of United States. All that is now history. Yet wise men saw long before that so it was to be. From the present they inferred the future, and spoke of it with the positiveness and precision of inspired prophecy.

War Apprehended.

New Granada having refused unconditionally the recent demands of the United States in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the Isthmus, a war is seriously apprehended. The following are the demands:—

First. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities, and invest them with the powers of self government extending over the territory of ten miles wide on each side of the railroad—perfect freedom of the transit route—its neutrality and liberty guaranteed—the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty of two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the fifteenth of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects, and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April, and that the United States owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Merivale and Captain Bailey. The notes of Louis Pombó and Gonzales are long and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of Representatives it has been proposed to raise a loan of five thousand dollars in case New Granada should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the secess which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of United States troops on the Isthmus."

It is mentioned in the Richmond Examiner, as a valuable fact, that the eight counties immediately penetrated and influenced by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, viz:—Bedford, Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth, Washington and Scott, show an increase of \$9,376,669; their aggregate land value in 1850 having been \$14,446,059, and being now given at \$23,822,728. The adjoining counties, which have been more remotely influenced by the road, show a like increase, and give with those named a total increase of \$20,000,000!

Capture of an American Slave—Horrible Scene on Board.

On the 16th inst., the British brig-of-war, Arab, spied a suspicious looking schooner off Falmouth, Jamaica. The Post says:

She was closely pursued, and the captain, finding that there was no possibility of escaping from the "Arab," deserted her, taking with him in a shallop his crew, money, chronometer and other useful articles. The commander of the Arab dispatched his gunboat with 15 men, under the command of his first lieutenant, with orders for the capture of the shallop. The chase continued for nearly three hours—and a shot having destroyed the rudder of the shallop, the captain, who was owner of the slave, surrendered. Two of his principal slaves, and an interpreter, were taken from the shallop, and the crew were left in it, to make the best of their way to Cuba. The first lieutenant then boarded the schooner, and found her filled with young Africans, males and females, to the number of 373, no less than 126 having fallen victims to the horrors of the middle passage during a voyage of twenty nine days. The poor captives were in a wretched condition—all of them were naked—and the greater part seemed to have been half starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin. On the arrival of the schooner, in St. Ann's Bay, several gentlemen went on board, and their sympathies were excited at the misery they witnessed. Messrs. Bravo & Pro. suggested measures which were adopted, and with their usual liberality, ordered a steer to be killed, and soup prepared for the sufferers; other gentlemen furnished ground provisions, bread, &c., and while the food was being prepared, the whole of the human cargo was brought upon deck, washed, and had blankets given to them until clothing could be procured. Thirty of them were in a dying state. The slave schooner has two decks, and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, eighteen inches only being allowed for each to turn in, and in a deck room of thirty feet in length 300 human beings were stowed away, and brought up, in platoons, once every day, to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth, and flat bottomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit, to run into a port where there was not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave trading captains cannot escape cruisers, they make their way to a particular point of land on the Cuban coast—run the vessels ashore—and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks—none but flat bottomed boats can get in—and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanched with human bones.

Mexico Rampant.

Mexico is resolved to prove the old adage true, that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." She has dipped her stiletto into anti-slavery poison, and holds it to the throat of the South.

An extraordinary provision has been introduced into the new Constitution—a Constitution framed after great labor, and which we take to be the last spasm of her political nationality. This clause provides, that all persons born in Mexico are free, and that persons held to domestic servitude in other countries, upon landing on her shores are unconditionally free. It goes further—it prohibits all extraordinary treaties, and not only constitutes a fugitive slave a free man, but prevents the adoption of any law whereby he can possibly be surrendered to his owners.

This will inevitably lead to disastrous results. The escape of slaves from the frontier of Texas—a State rapidly being settled by Southern planters—will lead to endless difficulties between it and Tamaulipas, Colahuila, and Nuevo Leon. We do not see, if this clause of the Mexican Constitution is carried into effect, how it is possible to prevent collisions of a serious nature. Those States would afford a perpetual rendezvous for fugitive slaves. The interest of Texas would be so constantly, and so seriously affected, that it were sheer nonsense to think her people would quietly submit to have their property wrested from them by the federal officers of Mexico stationed in the States on the Rio Grande. These difficulties would involve the Government of the United States in a quarrel sooner or later with her, for the past history of that unfortunate country is a history of foolish and disastrous forays, unreasonable exactions and melancholy mistakes.

Evidently Mexico is rushing madly to her ruin. It is her policy to conciliate the people of the United States and not provoke quarrels. But she goes blindly on to national destruction, and like that fated Stuart, whom the hand of relentless Destiny led to certain and irretrievable disasters, Comofort and his followers seem to be

"Wheeling their march and circling still
Around the base of Flodden Hill."

THE WHEAT CROP.—We learn that the wheat crop in this and the surrounding counties, (says the Raleigh Standard,) looks well as a general thing, though in some localities it is being injured by the chinch bug. The crop put in is larger than that of any previous year. The late warm and copious rains which we have had in this section, have imparted new life to vegetation of all kinds.

U. S. TREASURY.—On the 1st instant, there were twenty three and a quarter millions of dollars in the Treasury subject to draft. Of this amount more than ten millions were on deposit in New York, three and a half millions in Boston, three and a half in New Orleans, and the balance in other cities.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Report of the Examining Committee of the Holston Conference Female College.

The Committee appointed to attend the Annual Examination of Holston Conference Female College, would respectfully present the following report:

Without indulging in the excessive laudations, too common on such occasions, the Committee would briefly express their entire satisfaction in the result of the examination just concluded. We consider that the young ladies have not only acquitted themselves well, in their prompt answers to the questions propounded to them while under examination, in their compositions and in their musical performances, but the great majority of them in a manner highly commendable. The time allotted for examination was necessarily too brief to allow of anything like exhaustion of the various subjects, yet amply sufficient to satisfy the Committee that the past Collegiate year has been one of close application on the part of the students and of great diligence on the part of the instructors. It would seem invidious to make distinctions between Classes or individuals on the score of merit, yet there were some whose success was of so decided a character as to attract special attention. These have their reward, however, in a joint appreciation on the part of those who heard them. It was a matter of some regret with the Committee that in many instances the answers, so correctly given by the young ladies, were uttered in a voice so subdued that much of the audience was denied that which the Committee, from a more favorable position, enjoyed in a higher degree. With the compositions read the Committee were especially pleased. There was a degree of perspicuity, of fitness, and a beauty of diction in the greater portion of them, but seldom surpassed even in the productions of more mature minds. And further than this, there was a depth of christian sentiment exhibited in all, which evinced most clearly that the culture of the heart had been deemed an object of prime importance by their teachers.

The performances in music and the specimens of embroidery were of such character as evinced an efficient training in those departments, and reflected great credit upon the instructors.

The Committee feel fully satisfied that the results of the recent examination well sustain the reputation which the College has acquired, and evince on the part of the President and those associated with him in the Board of Instruction, a degree of efficiency in which the public may fully confide; while the blooming faces and joyous spirits of the young ladies still proclaim this mountain retreat the citadel of health.

In conclusion the Committee take pleasure in recommending the H. C. F. College as a school every way worthy the patronage of the public, and as a place where young ladies will be safe, not only from the pestilence of less favored climates, but where, in the midst of a moral, an enlightened, and sympathizing community, they may be favored with the advantages of refined society, and yet escape the useless extravagances and follies too often prevalent in other places.

J. A. DAVIS, E. & H. College, Va.
L. A. GARRETT, Bean's Station, N.C.
J. H. CALFE, Reems Creek, N. C.
R. W. PULLIAM, New York.
H. G. WOODFIN, Franklin, N. C.
B. F. BROYLES, Jacksonville, Ala.
T. K. MUNSEY, Holston Conference.
I. G. McKISSICK, Unionville, S. C.
J. W. KELLY, S. C. Conference.
J. S. ERWIN, "
E. ROWLEY, Rutherfordton, N. C.
S. A. DAVIS, Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. BALLEW, Athens, Tenn.
W. J. ALEXANDER, Salem, Va.
R. C. STARR, Abbeville, S. C.
Asheville, May 6th, 1857.

THAT COMET—LOOK OUT FOR IT.—We are rather in favor of the collision theory, in spite of the mathematical demonstration against it. At the distance the stanger is at present, the orbit of the earth is not so great a space. Theory, of course is, that taking the space we have to pass through and that which the erratic messenger has to traverse, together with the speed of each we shall arrive simultaneously at a certain point, and then! That a comet is a cold body on its return from its excursion into space seems likely enough on the supposition that, like other members of our system it derives its heat from the sun. There is a comfort suggested by the News that the contact will be but momentary. But at the rate both are travelling a moment is enough, unless the other party be as our neighbor wittily suggests, a mass of nebulous brilliance, in short nothing with a tail to it. In that case we'll go through it, as a railroad train has been known to go through a wagon laden with pebble stones, scattering the fragments right and left, and hardly sensible of the shock ourselves. One thing is certain, there is no dodging in the case. We can't shut off steam or put down the brakes. There is no place to switch off to avoid the impending collision. If the earth and the comet are approaching, it is with the steady certainty of fate. If there is anything that renders our worst fears credible, it is the general wickedness of mankind. Adultery, murder, theft, perjury, blasphemy, devil-worship, seem to be the order of the day. If the last deceiver had come we should think nothing wanting that is a sign of the end of the world.

St. Louis Leader.

The number of students at present at the University of Virginia is six hundred and fifty.

Highly Important.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1857.—Intelligence was received here yesterday, of the prompt rejection, by the English government, of the Dallas and Chardon treaty, in the form in which it was modified by the Senate.

I have reason to know that this intelligence had been long supposed that the treaty, as ratified here, would be acceptable to the British government, particularly at a time when that government was about, as was believed, to withdraw itself, far as it could, from affairs of this continent, and when it was seeking the co-operation of the United States in other matters.

It appears that the Morning Post, on the other side, and the Albion, on this side of the water, was better informed. They had fore-shadowed the rejection of the treaty.

Well, the negotiation is at an end, with the treaty. We stand as we were, on the Clayton Bulwer correction, and may proceed in due time and form to abrogate that. Lord Palmerston, having been bolstered up by the late election triumph, may be desirous of a diplomatic tilt with Gen. Cass, for the purpose of trying his metal.

A CURIOUS VERDICT IN VIRGINIA.—At Hartford Superior Court, as we learn from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, a hand suit was decided in a novel way. It depended upon the boundaries of a tract "at the head of Hodge's creek." The testimony as to where the head of the creek is, was so conflicting that the jury could not agree.—But as the costs had swelled to a greater amount than the value of the land, the jury proposed, as a compromise, that the land should be sold, the proceeds equally divided between plaintiff and defendant, and each party pay his own costs. This was agreed to, and the suit ended.

The Auditor of the State of Ohio has made his report on the grain statistics of that State for 1856 to the Legislature. The number of acres sown with wheat was 1,107,773; bushels gathered, 19,569,320; the average yield, 13.51 bushels. The whole number of acres of corn planted was 2,205,282; bushels gathered, 87,782,434; the average yield, 39.71 bushels.

Sprayed Cows.

It is now, says the New York Day Book, about thirty years since a gentleman in New Hampshire called the attention of the public to the subject of sprayed cows, for the purpose of having them produce an uninterrupted flow of milk during their lives.

This gentleman's communications were based upon facts—communications made to him by a Mr. Wynn, of Natchez, and his own observations while staying with Mr. Wynn, who had two cows then in milk, which had been operated upon about three years before, and he stated to this gentleman that they have never varied in the quantity of milk during that time, except when such variation was caused by a change of food, and gave it as his opinion that they would continue that flow of milk as long as they lived.

I have since that time seen it stated in some agricultural paper that the full flow of milk not only continued, but that the quality was much improved.

If the foregoing statements are correct, how desirable it would be for families which are so situated that they can keep but one cow, to have her in this situation.

Mr. Wynn recommended that the proper time for performing this operation was about three weeks after producing their third calf, as they then, as a general rule, produce their greatest quantity of milk, which quantity might be continued, with proper food, as long as the cow continues in good health.

Mr. Wynn stated that he was induced to make this experiment upon his cows by the perusal of English magazines which contained accounts of the plow-matches in the southern counties of England, where most of the prizes were awarded to plowmen who worked sprayed heifers.

Many of our readers may recollect the high encomiums that were published in agricultural and other papers a few years since, respecting a drove of young beef cattle taken to Brighton market by George Shaffer, of Scottville, Monroe county, N. Y. They were pronounced the finest drove of young beef cattle ever driven to that market, and they were sprayed heifers.

A FACT.—A young lady in Brooklyn, New York, has recently had her leg amputated midway between the hip and the knee in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, amputation was thus made necessary. We have the story from a young lady who is a friend of the now clipped-for-life victim of fashion, and can vouch for its authenticity.—*Winstead Herald.*

DEATH OF JUDGE ALEXANDER.—A despatch received in this city yesterday, announces the death of Judge Alexander, of Knoxville. The event that thus bereaves Tennessee of one of her jewels occurred yesterday. Judge Alexander was a man of great probity, and enjoyed the confidence of mankind in an eminent degree.—*Memphis Eagle.*

HOMECIDE.—A man named Simon Turner killed Warren D. Reed, at a beat company muster ground, on last Saturday, known as Rowland's Old Store, in the upper part of this District.

Turner is now confined in jail to await his trial, therefore we forbear comments.—*Greenville Enterprise.*

What is that we often return yet never borrow?—Thanks.

Great Conflagration—Twenty-five or Thirty Horses Burned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26, 4 o'clock, A. M.—A fire broke out in the Eclipse Livery Stable on Lawrence street, between Market and Monroe, this morning about one o'clock. The stable being filled with combustible material, the flames spread very rapidly, and of course but little time was left to rescue the many valuable horses with which it was occupied. It is supposed that at least thirty of them perished, including most of the valuable ring horses belonging to the Circus of Col. Orton—the celebrated stallion, "Bob Logic," property of Mr. Hitchcock—the fast trotters belonging to Fred Tyler—the beautiful buggy horse of Wm. Farley, and probably all the horses of Mr. Carter, proprietor of the stable, besides many others. But the exact extent of the loss in this particular, however, cannot be ascertained until after daylight, as doubtless a number of horses, after being turned out, wandered about the city.

The flames next communicated to the building occupied by Brown & Bulger as negro trading houses, which were soon consumed. The next and last house which caught on fire and burned, was that of Mrs. Sayre, situated on Monroe street. We are not informed as to who were the occupants of this last named building.

We regret to learn that James Porter accidentally fell into the well attached to the livery stable, and injured himself seriously.—His thigh, we understand, was broken, and he has just been carried home almost insensible.

TRIUMPH OF FAITH.—During an earthquake that occurred a few years since, the inhabitants of a small village were generally much alarmed, and at the same time surprised at the calmness and apparent joy of an old lady whom they all knew. At length one of them, addressing the old lady, said:

"Mother, are you not afraid?"

"No," said the mother in Israel; I rejoice to know that I have a God that can shake the world.

Among the men who have the knack of saying good things that are so obviously true we only wonder they were not said before. Dr. Hall of the Journal of Health is pre-eminent. Here is one of his pithy brevities:

"We believe a man feels as happy after a plain dinner as after a luxurious one; certain are we that he sleeps the sounder that night, and feels the better for it all next day; all the advantage to the luxurious liver is the transient passage down the throat."

General Lee one day found Dr. Cutting, the army surgeon, who was a handsome and dressy man, arranging his cravat complacently before a glass.

"Cutting," said Lee, "you must be the happiest man in creation."

"Why, General?"

"Why," replied Lee, "because you are in love with yourself, and have not a rival on the earth."

The boy is now alive who will be President in 1900. Can anybody tell us where he lives?

The editor of the Memphis Eagle & Enquirer takes occasion in his issue of the 23d to announce to the public that he never joined "what was known as the original Knave Nothing Order."

So it goes. In two years from now it will take a search warrant to find a man who will admit that he ever followed a dark lantern, through a dark alley, into a dark hole, and there took the oaths and entered into the mysteries of the secret order.—*S. S. Democrat.*

DIED.

Of Scarlet Fever, at Belvidere, Burke county, on the 7th instant, ARTHUR HARRY, son of Marcus and Margaret E. Erwin, of this place, aged two years and one month.

A bright and beautiful loan from Heaven, the great Father has recalled him to his native skies, to bloom and sparkle forever in the Saviour's crown. Parents! the sweet child cannot come back to you, but you may go to him. Blessed privilege! God help you to realize it.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received up to the 1st June next, for building an addition to the Stewards Hall, Holston Conference Female College, 72 by 36 feet, three stories high of brick. Proposals will be received for the work as a whole, or for wood work and brick separate. Payments made in cash. Specifications furnished upon application.

W. D. RANKIN,
B. J. SMITH,
A. T. SUMMEY,
A. W. CUMMINGS,
P. W. ROBERTS,
R. B. VANCE,
Committee.

Asheville, May 13th, 1857.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Asheville, the following Ordinances were enacted:

1st. *Be it Ordained*, That, if any person or persons shall load or unload, or cause the same to be done, any wagon or other vehicle used for hauling purposes, on the Sabbath day within the town of Asheville, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

2nd. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall allow any hog, to him or her belonging, to run at large in the streets of the town of Asheville, for the space of five hours, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

3d. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall allow any bull or bear, to him or her belonging, to run at large in the streets of the town of Asheville, for the space of three hours, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every three hours such bull or bear shall be permitted to run at large, five dollars.

4th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall exhibit any Stud horse or Jackass in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

5th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall allow any horse or mule to run, loose

in the streets of the town of Asheville, drivers excepted, they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence two dollars.

6th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall fire any gun or pistol within half a mile of the Court House in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

7th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person or persons shall fight, or encourage the same, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

8th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall make a loud and turbulent noise, or shall loudly curse and swear and use indecent and unbecoming language within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

9th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall allow any dead carcass to remain in any lot or field, to him or her belonging, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, longer than twelve hours, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

10th. *Be it Ordained*, That if any butcher or other person shall allow any of the offal and filth resulting from the butchery of stock of any kind, butchered by him or her, to remain within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville longer than five hours, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

11. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall obstruct any public street, or public way in the town of Asheville, by throwing timber, wood or other thing, in the street or way, or on the side walk, every person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars.

12. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person or persons, shall ride, drive, hitch or tie any animal on the side walks, or any one of them in the town of Asheville, every person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay one dollar.

13. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person or persons, shall ride or drive at a furious or dangerous rate, any animal in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

14. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person or persons, shall remove any gate, fence, sign or other thing, from the place at which the person or persons owning or using the same, shall have placed such gate, fence, sign or other thing, in the night time, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

15. *Be it Ordained*, That if any slave shall violate any of the foregoing Ordinances, the owner or hirer of such slave, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the forfeiture annexed to the offence committed.

16. *Be it Ordained*, That if any slave shall be found off of the premises of his or her owner or hirer, in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M., and day light on the following morning, without a lawful permit; every slave so offending, shall for every such offence, be confined by the town patrol, or any member thereof, in a room prepared for the purpose in the public jail, in the town of Asheville, until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding the commission of such slave, and the owner or hirer of such slave, shall pay for every such slave so confined, one dollar.

17. *Be it Ordained*, That if any slave shall be found on any street in the town of Asheville, on the sabbath day in a state of intoxication, every slave so offending shall for every such offence be committed to the room in the public jail, in the town of Asheville, by the town patrol, or any member thereof, and shall be there confined until such slave shall become sober, and the owner or hirer of such slave shall pay for any slave so confined one dollar.

18. *Be it Ordained*, That if any free negro shall be found off of the premises to him or her belonging, or off of the premises where such free negro shall usually reside in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M., and day light on the succeeding morning, every free negro so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence one dollar, and moreover, shall be committed by the town patrol or any member thereof, to the room in the public jail, in the town of Asheville, prepared for the purpose, and shall be therein confined until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding such commission. *Provided*, nevertheless, That such free negro may, at the discretion of the town Constable, obtain from him a permit to be upon the streets and off of his or her premises after the hour of 9 o'clock P. M.

19. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person or persons, shall bet any money or sums of money or any other thing, whether the same be staked or not, on the result of any game, or play, at nine or ten pins, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

20th. *Be it Ordained*, That if the owner or user, or owners or users, of any nine or ten pin alley in the town of Asheville, shall allow any person or persons to bet any money, or other thing, whether the same be staked or not, upon the result of any game or play at nine or ten pins, to be played upon such nine or ten pin alley, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

21st. *Be it Ordained*, That if any person shall wilfully allow his or her cow to remain in the streets in the town of Asheville, between the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M., and daylight on the succeeding morning, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one dollar.

22d. *Be it Ordained*, That all forfeitures and fines arising under the foregoing Ordinances shall be due to the town Commissioners in and for the town of Asheville, for the use and benefit of said town.

23d. *Be it Ordained*, That the foregoing Ordinances shall go into effect and be of full force and effect from the 14th day of May A. D., 1857, and that the Town Constable furnish each house keeper in the town of Asheville with a copy of the same.

I. B. SAWYER, Mayor.
J. E. PATTON,
M. M. GAINES,
W. L. HILLIARD,
A. S. MERRIMON,
A. T. SUMMEY,
Commissioners.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce NEELY TWEED, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Madison county.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. M. HARDY as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Buncombe county.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Madison County.

Superior Court of Law and Equity.
A. B. Rhea et al.,
vs.
J. E. Rhea and J. W. Anderson, Adms. of James Rhea.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, at the last Term, that R. P. Treadway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, Heirs at Law of James Rhea, are non residents of this State, it was ordered that P. W. Roberts, Referee, be empowered to advertise in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the said R. P. Treadway and wife Elizabeth, and Nathan Honeycutt and wife Joice, to be and appear before him at the residence of A. E. Baird, Esq., in Madison county, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, to the end that they may file schedules and be fully examined by the said Referee, or they will be considered as fully advanced, and the report be made accordingly.

P. W. ROBERTS, Referee.
May 14, 1857. Printer's fee \$5.

Clothing Emporium.

FROM the unparalleled success which has attended the opening of our
Ready Made Clothing, Boot, Shoe, and Hat Establishment,

we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just sent heavy orders to the north for a fresh supply of

Wearing Apparel.

In its various departments, with instructions to confine the selections to the newest styles and latest fashions. When this recruit will have come to hand, we shall not hesitate to say that we can show by far the finest and most extensive assortment of articles usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, ever offered in this market.

We would call attention also to a very choice selection, kept constantly sorted up direct from Philadelphia, of
Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Hosiery and Gloves.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Asheville, May 14, 1857.

Advertisement.

Dr. C. N. Candler will leave this town in a short time. This self-styled bully, and pusillanimous rake having refused to give a gentleman satisfaction when called upon, is therefore denounced, and has been posted in the town of Asheville as a contemptible coward, and low dung scoundrel. I take pleasure in recommending him to the contempt of any community that may be so unfortunate as to have him for a resident.

R. S. TIDWELL.
Asheville, May 14th, 1857. 1w

300,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Buncombe County, made in the case of James Gudgey and others vs. James R. Love and others, I will expose to public sale at the following times and places THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Acres of valuable Land, viz:

At Webster, Jackson county, on Tuesday of June Court, being the 16th day of the month, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Jackson county.

At Waynesville, Haywood county, on Tuesday the 23d of June, I will sell One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Haywood county.

At Burnsville, Yancy county, on Monday the 20th day of July, I will offer for sale One Hundred Thousand Acres, lying in Yancy county.

At Jewel Hill, Madison county, on the 24th day of July, I will sell Fifty Thousand Acres, lying in Madison county.

The land will be divided into lots, and the sale will be continued at each place respectively from day to day until all is sold.

These lands are sold as the property of Robert Love, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs; and they embrace a great variety of soils and qualities, and are generally well suited to the growing of all the grains, grasses, &c. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made on many parts of them, and there is reason to believe they contain inexhaustible stores of valuable metals. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will examine for themselves.

No better opportunity has ever been, nor probably ever will be, offered to the capitalist for the profitable investment of his money, or to the man of more limited means to secure a home in a healthy and desirable country.

Terms.
One, two and three years credit, with note and approved security. Title withheld until the purchase money is all paid.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
Asheville, May 7th, 1857. tds

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tr

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

I will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 15th instant, at the residence of Col. James L. Henry, in this place, all of his household and kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

Terms of sale, a credit of 6 months, with note and approved security.

This property is very desirable, and sold for want of use.

WM. T. DICKENSON, Auctioneer.
Asheville, May 7th, 1857.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to \$8; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas; Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from \$2.50, to \$12; Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapolitan and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to \$12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a SOUTHERN market by one of the firm, who, although perhaps not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the presumption to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 900 gallons Molasses, just arriving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Tie, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Danham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or a la Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hosiery, white, brown, mixed and fancy.

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, A's Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Saws, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordville, a complete and magnificent stock of GOODS, embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold anywhere in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

March 26, 1857.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

State of North Carolina, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, YANCY COUNTY, PHILADELPHIA.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Heirs at Law of James Haney, deceased, be and they are hereby notified that the Sheriff has returned into this Court three hundred and sixty three acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Yancy, on the waters of Grassy Creek, adjoining lands of James Lowrey and others. Said land was returned into Court as the property of James Haney, deceased, to be sold for the tax due thereon, for the years 1852, '53, '54, and '55. Whole amount due, \$15 50.

Issued 20th March, 1857.

Witness, DAVID McCANLES, Clerk.
March 26. Printer's fee \$3.

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the stand lately occupied by Smith & McDowell, are now receiving their late purchases of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which they offer at the lowest market prices; and will take in exchange, at current rates, all kinds of country produce, such as flour, bacon, hides, tallow, leaswax, wool, feathers, rags, janes, linsey, butter, chickens, eggs, &c.

4000 pounds Snake Root wanted.

Asheville, March 26.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at

ASTON'S.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at

ASTON'S.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not.

E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stores or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tr

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

A Chance for the Million.

THE Subscribers are desirous of securing an Agent, either male or female, in every Town and County of the Union, to engage in a light and pleasant business, by which they can make with ordinary energy, from \$5 to \$10 per day. Every information will be given by addressing with stamp, to pay return letter.

S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
Box 151, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 30, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States,
Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

Chapt. XXXVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Persia, Chili, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, China and Sandwich Islands, two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, six thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: Tripoli, Beyrout, and other consulates of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postage for the consuls of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For per diem of commissioner and compensation of surveyor, four thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of all expenses attending the employment of steamer or sailing vessel, and for surveys and ungraveling, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For travelling expenses, transportation, repairs of instruments, and all other expenses, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, seventy-one thousand dollars. Provided, That the annual compensation of said officers shall not exceed the rates provided in the third section of the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to provide for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six."

For salaries of consuls general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Simoda, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica), Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence), Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, Rouen, Moscow, Odessa, Reval, Saint Petersburg, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico), Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico), Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Bayrout, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, St. Thomas, Elsinore, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipzig, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgart, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Lagunayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Faval, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes), Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranhon Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoros, Mexico, (city), Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbes, Talcahuano, Cartagena, Sabanailla, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobia, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthals; commercial agents, at San Juan del Norte, Port au Prince, San Domingo, (city), St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola), Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor River, two hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of consuls, and interpreters, for salary, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the archives of the several consulates of the United States and the commercial agencies, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, not to exceed ten per centum on the amount of their compensation, as fixed by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of "An act to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States," approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

Chapt. XLV.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, namely:

For pay of officers instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety-one thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For barracks for dragoon detachment, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of bell, and mounting the same with the clock on one of the public buildings, eight hundred dollars.

To procure the ballistic apparatus for gun pendulum, five hundred dollars.

For repairs to officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one thousand dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, two hundred dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed at the Military Academy, in addition to the professors authorized by the existing laws, a professor of Spanish, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the master of the sword be fifteen hundred dollars per annum with fuel and quarters.

Approved, February 10, 1857.

Chapt. XLVI.—An Act to incorporate the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Byron Sunderland, J. C. McGuire, David A. Hall, and George W. Riggs, of Washington city, William Edes, and Jackson Mitchell, of Georgetown, and Amos Kendall and William Stickney, of the county of Washington, and such persons as may hereafter be associated with them, by contributions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name of the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind," to have perpetual succession and be capable to take, hold and enjoy lands, tenements, hereditaments and personal property, to use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure: Provided, That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation, except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said institution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Institution shall be managed as provided for in its present Constitution, and such additional regulations as may from time to time be found necessary; but as soon as sufficient contributions shall have been paid in to authorize an election according to the provisions of said Constitution, the provisional officers therein named shall give notice of a general meeting to the contributors for the election of officers, and the officers elected at such general meeting shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be elected as in said Constitution provided:—Provided, That said Constitution may be altered in the manner therein provided, but not in such manner as to violate the Constitution or any law of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace in the several wards in the cities of Washington and Georgetown and of the county of Washington, to ascertain the names and residences of all Deaf and Dumb and Blind persons within their respective wards and districts; who of them are of a teachable age, and also who of them are in indigent circumstances, and report the same to the President of the Institution hereby incorporated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied by evidence produced by the President of the Institution hereby incorporated, that any Deaf and Dumb or Blind person of teachable age properly belonging to the District, is in indigent circumstances and cannot command the means to secure an education, it shall be his duty to authorize the said person to enter the said Institution for instruction, and to pay for his maintenance and tuition therein at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for such Deaf and Dumb pupil, and at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for such Blind pupil, payable quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said Institution to receive and instruct Deaf and Dumb and Blind persons from any of the States and Territories of the United States on such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves, their parents, guardians, or trustees, and the proper authorities of said Institution.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of said Institution to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said Institution on the first day of July in each year, embracing in said report the number of pupils of each discharged during the preceding year, and the number remaining in the Institution; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught and the progress made therein; also a statement showing the receipts of the Institution and from what sources, and its disbursements and for what objects.

Approved, February 16, 1857.

Chapt. L.—An act for the Construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South pass of the Rocky Mountains and Great Salt Lake Valley, to the eastern portion of the State of California, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State of California near the Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him—said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance in the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohave River.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1857.

Chapt. LV.—An act to increase the Pay of the Officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the commencement of the present fiscal year, the pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers shall be increased twenty dollars per month, and that the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be thirty cents per ration.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized, on the recommendation of the council of administration, to extend the additional pay herein provided to any person serving as chaplain, at any post of the army.

Approved, Feb. 21, 1857.

Chapt. LVI.—An act relating to Foreign Coins and to the Coinage of Cents at the Mint of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following—that is to say the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real at five cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the mint. And it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper, to secure their transmission to the mint for recoinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances: Provided, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any shall be paid from time to time into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the result thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three twentieths of an ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase from the bullion fund of the mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the mint to be manufactured and returned in coin. And the laws in force relating to the mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for: Provided, That the net profits of said coinage ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in

exchange for the former copper coins issued: and it shall be lawful, to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid. And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act and no longer, to pay out at the mint the cents aforesaid for the fractional parts of the dollar hereinafter named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half and six and a quarter cents, respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the director of the mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, up to the thirtieth of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

Approved, Feb. 21, 1857.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.
Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel.
March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,
Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasee River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.
Jan. 8th, 1857. ly

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12, 1857] ly

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 10, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.
Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.
A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.
Special attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.
Columbia, August 18, 1856.—ly

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Boys, Remember!
That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at
ASTON'S.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business must be closed.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:
A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhoea or Local Weakness. Nocturnal Emissions. Genital and Nervous Debility. Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.
The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the impudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

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60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
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SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Chambers street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" J. M. Clayton,
" Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" Fitzgerald, Benner & Long, Waynesville.
" Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. ly

Landsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in America and England, and far exceeds any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are simplicity, portability, and cheapness. Its simplicity, there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water hundreds of feet, with the extra expense of \$5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For clean water, a No. 1 pump (for an ordinary purpose) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but \$50! The handle of the pump, turn the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder with water, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to deep wells, red road directions, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes. Wherever it is introduced, the old force pump and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The Scientific American says: "This pump is very simple in construction, and liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated, and economical; we regard it as an improvement." Circulars sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1 1/2 inches; No. 3, 2 inches; No. 4, 2 1/2 inches; No. 5, 3 inches; No. 6, 3 1/2 inches; No. 7, 4 inches; No. 8, 4 1/2 inches; No. 9, 5 inches; No. 10, 5 1/2 inches; No. 11, 6 inches; No. 12, 6 1/2 inches; No. 13, 7 inches; No. 14, 7 1/2 inches; No. 15, 8 inches; No. 16, 8 1/2 inches; No. 17, 9 inches; No. 18, 9 1/2 inches; No. 19, 10 inches; No. 20, 10 1/2 inches; No. 21, 11 inches; No. 22, 11 1/2 inches; No. 23, 12 inches; No. 24, 12 1/2 inches; No. 25, 13 inches; No. 26, 13 1/2 inches; No. 27, 14 inches; No. 28, 14 1/2 inches; No. 29, 15 inches; No. 30, 15 1/2 inches; No. 31, 16 inches; No. 32, 16 1/2 inches; No. 33, 17 inches; No. 34, 17 1/2 inches; No. 35, 18 inches; No. 36, 18 1/2 inches; No. 37, 19 inches; No. 38, 19 1/2 inches; No. 39, 20 inches; No. 40, 20 1/2 inches; No. 41, 21 inches; No. 42, 21 1/2 inches; No. 43, 22 inches; No. 44, 22 1/2 inches; No. 45, 23 inches; No. 46, 23 1/2 inches; No. 47, 24 inches; No. 48, 24 1/2 inches; No. 49, 25 inches; No. 50, 25 1/2 inches; No. 51, 26 inches; No. 52, 26 1/2 inches; No. 53, 27 inches; No. 54, 27 1/2 inches; No. 55, 28 inches; No. 56, 28 1/2 inches; No. 57, 29 inches; No. 58, 29 1/2 inches; No. 59, 30 inches; No. 60, 30 1/2 inches; No. 61, 31 inches; No. 62, 31 1/2 inches; No. 63, 32 inches; No. 64, 32 1/2 inches; No. 65, 33 inches; No. 66, 33 1/2 inches; No. 67, 34 inches; No. 68, 34 1/2 inches; No. 69, 35 inches; No. 70, 35 1/2 inches; No. 71, 36 inches; No. 72, 36 1/2 inches; No. 73, 37 inches; No. 74, 37 1/2 inches; No. 75, 38 inches; No. 76, 38 1/2 inches; No. 77, 39 inches; No. 78, 39 1/2 inches; No. 79, 40 inches; No. 80, 40 1/2 inches; No. 81, 41 inches; No. 82, 41 1/2 inches; No. 83, 42 inches; No. 84, 42 1/2 inches; No. 85, 43 inches; No. 86, 43 1/2 inches; No. 87, 44 inches; No. 88, 44 1/2 inches; No. 89, 45 inches; No. 90, 45 1/2 inches; No. 91, 46 inches; No. 92, 46 1/2 inches; No. 93, 47 inches; No. 94, 47 1/2 inches; No. 95, 48 inches; No. 96, 48 1/2 inches; No. 97, 49 inches; No. 98, 49 1/2 inches; No. 99, 50 inches; No. 100, 50 1/2 inches; No. 101, 51 inches; No. 102, 51 1/2 inches; No. 103, 52 inches; No. 104, 52 1/2 inches; No. 105, 53 inches; No. 106, 53 1/2 inches; No. 107, 54 inches; No. 108, 54 1/2 inches; No. 109, 55 inches; No. 110, 55 1/2 inches; No. 111, 56 inches; No. 112, 56 1/2 inches; No. 113, 57 inches; No. 114, 57 1/2 inches; No. 115, 58 inches; No. 116, 58 1/2 inches; No. 117, 59 inches; No. 118, 59 1/2 inches; No. 119, 60 inches; No. 120, 60 1/2 inches; No. 121, 61 inches; No. 122, 61 1/2 inches; No. 123, 62 inches; No. 124, 62 1/2 inches; No. 125, 63 inches; No. 126, 63 1/2 inches; No. 127, 64 inches; No. 128, 64 1/2 inches; No. 129, 65 inches; No. 130, 65 1/2 inches; No. 131, 66 inches; No. 132, 66 1/2 inches; No. 133, 67 inches; No. 134, 67 1/2 inches; No. 135, 68 inches; No. 136, 68 1/2 inches; No. 137, 69 inches; No. 138, 69 1/2 inches; No. 139, 70 inches; No. 140, 70 1/2 inches; No. 141, 71 inches; No. 142, 71 1/2 inches; No. 143, 72 inches; No. 144, 72 1/2 inches; No. 145, 73 inches; No. 146, 73 1/2 inches; No. 147, 74 inches; No. 148, 74 1/2 inches; No. 149, 75 inches; No. 150, 75 1/2 inches; No. 151, 76 inches; No. 152, 76 1/2 inches; No. 153, 77 inches; No. 154, 77 1/2 inches; No. 155, 78 inches; No. 156, 78 1/2 inches; No. 157, 79 inches; No. 158, 79 1/2 inches; No. 159, 80 inches; No. 160, 80 1/2 inches; No. 161, 81 inches; No. 162, 81 1/2 inches; No. 163, 82 inches; No. 164, 82 1/2 inches; No. 165, 83 inches; No. 166, 83 1/2 inches; No. 167, 84 inches; No. 168, 84 1/2 inches; No. 169, 85 inches; No. 170, 85 1/2 inches; No. 171, 86 inches; No. 172, 86 1/2 inches; No. 173, 87 inches; No. 174, 87 1/2 inches; No. 175, 88 inches; No. 176, 88 1/2 inches; No. 177, 89 inches; No. 178, 89 1/2 inches; No. 179, 90 inches; No. 180, 90 1/2 inches; No. 181, 91 inches; No. 182, 91 1/2 inches; No. 183, 92 inches; No. 184, 92 1/2 inches; No. 185, 93 inches; No. 186, 93 1/2 inches; No. 187, 94 inches; No. 188, 94 1/2 inches; No. 189, 95 inches; No. 190, 95 1/2 inches; No. 191, 96 inches; No. 192, 96 1/2 inches; No. 193, 97 inches; No. 19